

# THE OHIO ORGAN, OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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## INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CINCINNATI.

The people celebrated the Glorious Fourth *en masse* yesterday, notwithstanding the utter failure of the authorities to make any arrangements for a general parade and old-fashioned display.

The morning was ushered in by salutes from the wharf, Jackson Hill and other prominent points in the city; flags were displayed from nearly all the public buildings, and from many private residences; workshops were closed; the boys kept possession of the streets to a late hour, and fireworks of all descriptions and other noisy demonstrations, notwithstanding the Mayor's prohibition, became the order of the day,—in short a regular Saturnalia seemed to meet general assent.

Early in the morning the sky was somewhat beclouded, and unpropitious weather was anticipated; but this was a mistake, for about 8 o'clock the sun pierced through and scattered the clouds, and for the remainder of the day the sky was bright and clear.

### LEAVING THE CITY.

Owing to their being no general celebration in the city, thousands of citizens left it for the day. The special trains of the Hamilton and Dayton Railway all went out and returned full of passengers. Indeed it was found almost impossible to accommodate the rush of people, but the officers and *attaches* of the Company exerted themselves to their utmost to do so. Great care was taken to prevent accidents, and in this, though trains were running both ways almost hourly, the company, we believe, was successful. Thousands left the city by the river, several boats being chartered for the day. In addition, the turnpikes leading from the city, presented in the morning one string of carriages, omnibuses, &c., filled with persons, seeking enjoyment away from home.

### AT NOON.

city, it was comparatively dull at noon, presenting the appearance of a Sabbath day. At 12 o'clock, the Red Artillery and a squad of the Rover Guards, fired National salutes from the public wharf, which were responded to by the United States troops, at the Newport Barracks. Jackson Hill also boomed forth a National salute.

### EVENING.

About sundown, the crowds who had left the city returned, and the streets were again alive with people. Evening salutes were fired at the points above named, while there was continual explosions of fireworks on almost every square of the city. After dark, there was one continuous illumination,—rockets, Roman candles, &c., piercing the air in every direction, while small pieces of fire-works were displayed from awning posts, fences and house-tops. Go where we would there was a continual cracking, banging and whizzing of gunpowder. We never saw the like before.

### CELEBRATIONS OF THE DAY.

The main procession was that gotten up by a number of German associations, who formed a procession about 8 o'clock, on Vine street, near Mercer. In the column was the Turners', the Freemen, the Laborers' Association, and numerous others, forming a very long line. After marching through several of the principal streets, the procession proceeded to Ross Hill, where they partook of a grand feast. A large table, capable of seating several hundred persons, was spread upon the ground, but still not large enough to accommodate the large mass of people there assembled. During the day, the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration delivered in German. The Turners gave some splendid specimens of gymnastic skill, and a musical association sang several pieces of music. The celebration was a singular blending of American and German customs, and passed off very creditably, indeed, to those who participated in it.

### ACCIDENTS, ROWS, &c.

We are sorry to say that there was an unusual amount of drunkenness and fighting in the city, yesterday and last night. Intoxicated persons could be met at every corner, and the police were busy making arrests. A number of persons were also injured by the careless use of fire-works. The following is our list of casualties:—

About 2 o'clock, this morning, the steps leading into the gymnasium, on Third street, east of Broadway, were discovered to be on fire, by some members of Independent Company No. 2, who were passing at the time. It was burning quite briskly at the time, but with the aid of the hose, the two extinguishers in season. It is supposed that the stairs were fired by fire-works.

About 10 o'clock last night, the horses attached to the mail wagon of the L. M. Rail-

way Company became frightened at the discharge of a "serpent," while the wagon was being unloaded at the Post Office, and ran away. The driver was thrown out, and the wagon passed over his body. The horses ran down to their stable on Yeatman street, where, in attempting to turn the corner, one of them was so badly injured that it is thought he must be killed. The driver was seriously hurt. His name is Frederick Westem.

During the exhibition of fireworks on the city lot last evening, the seats gave way, precipitating about 1,000 persons, mostly women and children, to the ground. Many were badly bruised, but only one, a female, whose name we could not learn, was severely hurt. Her ankle was dislocated.

A free fight took place on Court street near Main, about 7 o'clock last evening. How it commenced we could not learn, but about thirty persons participated in the fight, more than half of whom were knocked down. One man was picked up for dead, but he was only stunned by a blow.

A lady passing up Broadway near Harrison, was struck by a serpent about 9 o'clock last evening, which set her clothes on fire. The fire was put out before her person was much burnt. The man who let off the dangerous firework was arrested by officer Pyle.

Some consternation was caused in the Eighth and Twelfth Wards, yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of a dog, said to be mad.—Whether affected with the hydrophobia or not, he bit a large number of persons, some severely. Among others, Mr. John Melli was bitten on both legs. He was immediately taken to a surgeon's, who burst out the flesh of the wound. An Italian who lives on the corner of Front and Race streets, was severely bitten by the same dog, as was also a son of Mr. Wm. Moore, resident in the Fourth Ward, and some twenty others, whose names it is needless to mention. In the evening two

several persons, and yet he was not killed.

A number of half-drunken rowdies attempted to force their way into the enclosure where the German celebration took place on Ross Hill. They knocked down the gate-keeper, a member of a German military company, and beat him so, that his recovery is doubted. One of the rowdies named Lewis Hyde, received a severe cut on the left shoulder, from a sword. He was arrested, and his comrades driven off.

Some four men engaged in a fierce fight, near the corner of Sixth and Clark streets about 5 o'clock last evening. One of them named McNeely was badly hurt, having one of his ribs broken, and receiving a large gash in his head.

About 10 o'clock last evening, watchmen Bateman and Johnson, discovered that the residence of Mr. McGill, on Laurel street, between John and Scott was on fire in the roof. They gave the alarm, and ascending to the roof, extinguished the fire with buckets. It had been set on fire, by the remnants of a piece of fireworks which had fallen on the roof.

There was a fierce fight between several persons in the afternoon, on the corner of Broadway and Lower Market. We are informed that the police attempted to arrest them, but were prevented by the interference of a Magistrate. Is this so?

Yesterday afternoon, as a young lad was loading a pistol, on Western Row, near Liberty street, it was accidentally discharged.—The ramrod, which was in the pistol, passed through one of his hands, shattering it so that amputation was necessary. About the same time, the ramrod from a pistol, accidentally discharged, took off one of the ears of a man in the lower part of the Twelfth Ward. In both instances, the accident was the result of reckless carelessness.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the horses attached to a market wagon became frightened at the discharge of a pack of shooting crackers, and ran away. On Main street, near Hunt, they knocked down and run over a child five years old, daughter of Mr. Geo. Harp. The child was severely hurt. Officer Bick arrested the owner of the wagon, but what for we do not know.

A Mrs. Griener was severely burned by a serpent, on Fifth street near Race, last evening. She was passing quietly along the street, when some one threw the serpent directly at her. He deserves the penitentiary, whoever he may be.

A number of Cincinnatians united with the Covingtonians in a celebration near the railroad tunnel, back of Covington. The Covington and Lexington Railway Company liberally ran a special train, free of expense, for the occasion. The rush to get upon the cars was so great, that fears were entertained

of an accident, but owing to the care of conductor Greer and other officers of the road, no one was injured. The Sabbath Schools and Firemen, of Covington, participated in the exercises at the tunnel.

### THE FINALE.

It was long after midnight before the city resumed its wonted quietness. The watch-houses were filled with those who, in celebrating their nation's birth-day, forgot the nation's laws and their own character. Between 150 and 200 arrests were made by the police, yesterday and last night, mostly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Police Court was crowded this morning with witnesses and friends of the prisoners; and the officers of the Court were sweating under the task imposed upon them. This is the black side of all holidays, but those who suffer can only blame themselves.

We, of the Times office, believe the Fourth of July to be more than an ordinary day, and that persons should then be allowed a little more freedom than upon other occasions. Therefore, according to an old established rule with us, we omit our reports to-day, hoping that those who unfortunately got on a spree and into the watch-house, yesterday, will pay their fines, and go and sin no more. *We give swelled heads and bunged eyes a holiday.*

### Conviction of Kissane and Findley for Forgery

Yesterday morning the Jury in this case returned a verdict of GUILTY against William Kissane for making the Forged Check on the M. & T. company Bank for \$7321, and against Andrew Findley for uttering and publishing an causing the same to be uttered and published.

Findley absconded before the verdict was

Kissane was in Court, but did not expect the verdict—his head dropped upon the table, and it was some time before he raised it.

The rendering of the verdict was received by the immense concourse of spectators with loud applause—this, however, was directed more to the Court than to Kissane.

An effort is to be made for a new trial.—Whether Judge Flinn will dare to set aside the verdict is not yet known. The fact, that this verdict was rendered in spite of the tremendous influences brought to bear in favor of the forgers—aided as these were by the Court—is most gratifying to all lovers of law and order.

THE POPE, we learn, has appointed a special Envoy to the United States Government, for purposes of an ecclesiastical character, viz: Cajetan Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes. We are glad of this, and whether the Ambassador be of the progressive or ancient school of politicians, good must result. The Church of Rome has never, in its whole history, encountered, or come into close social contact with such a people—a democracy—as it has found in this country, and the salient points of the American character are so well developed, that with one coming from the very hot-bed of ecclesiastical and political despotism, cannot but be seen and appreciated. The republican institutions of America are powerfully, though peacefully revolutionary; so powerful, indeed, as to be immovable by the heretofore invincible Papal organization, and destined, as facts prove, to usurp the supremacy exercised over the human mind by traditions, and to re-establish the dominion of moral and intellectual individuality.

THE suit by the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. against the Michigan Central Company, to prevent their crossing the track place where the late collision occurred, has been decided in favor of the Northern Indiana Company. The court required the Central Company to apply at once for commissioners to determine the manner of crossing; and in the meantime the Central Company is required, in all cases, to give the cars of the Northern Indiana Company the preference and priority at the crossing. The Central Company have given the stipulations required by the order of the Court.

## WAR—TURKEY—MEXICO—ENGLAND—FRANCE—UNITED STATES.

The three powers last named above, absolutely govern the world, and fashion its future, either by the influence of the arts of peace, or by the power of the naval superiority and martial character, which they hold in reserve as the bolts of Jupiter to compel contumacious rebels to obedience. All other nations, in their commercial policy, diplomatic courses, their military arrangements and their political philosophy, are obliged to consult the strength and direction of that current which has been created since the middle ages, and is now contending against the rocks left by the feudal system. Time has worn away, by simple attrition, the ragged edges and salient points of ancient institutions; and it is every where felt that he is undermining the relics, preparatory to their final disposal, by precipitating them into the ocean of oblivion. Nations, like individuals, cannot, if they would, act independently; neither can the pulses of the great heart of humanity be divided. Expediency may rule for the hour; but the great principle of solidarity applies alike to princes and peoples.

The triumphs of science have rapidly accelerated this condition of affairs; they have consolidated the nations, and mind and heart, as well as the natural elements, are constantly seeking an equilibrium. Mankind are of one family, with one Almighty Father, and one

teach this, however much they may be tortured by the political and religious dogmas, creeds and traditions of the past. It is not, perhaps, extravagant to say, that France, England and the United States, represent the modern political system, inasmuch as they all recognize, more or less, the sovereignty of the people in the elective franchise, while Russia, the great physical colossus of the era, is the center, around which the feudal dynasties, when threatened by popular intelligence, revolve as satellites. They gravitate to the Muscovite. Whatever may be the pretexts, these seem to be the moving causes of the agitation of European society. The feudal system is counterbalanced by the popular system, and as the moment approaches when one or the other scale is to preponderate, great activity necessarily prevails in Church and State, and every species is disintegrated and absorbed by its central generic character. So powerful has been this development, that the shock, as of electricity, has been felt in the Western hemisphere and the reaction in Mexico, as well as less important indications, prove the truthfulness of this hypothesis.

The church of Rome, and all other churches, have been made willing and unwilling instruments in the struggle. The Emperor of Russia would "protect" the subjects of the Sultan of the Greek church, the national faith of his empire. The possession of the holy places of Jerusalem and Palestine, is a diplomatic question. In England and Holland, the papal power has been galvanized into momentary activity, and here in the United States, an intelligent democracy have been called upon to rally around their educational institutions, and defend the liberty of speech. There has not been a single belligerent movement of any kind whatever, of late years, upon the continent of Europe, that has not its root, as we believe, in the two antagonistic principles just noted. Measuring, then, the policy and movements of Russia and the other powers by this standard, and also the intrigues of Spain in Mexico, we may well say that every nation of the whole world is closely united, indissolubly connected, we may say, in the pending struggles in Europe and America.